

rigid setae arising from each. *Elytra* elliptical, the disc feebly convex, with striae fine but well impressed and with regular but well-spaced punctures, the intervals feebly convex. Abdomen feebly and sparsely punctured. Length 5.5 mm., breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype (in California Academy of Sciences, Entomology), and *paratypes* collected at ANTIOCH, CALIFORNIA, September 16, 1952, by G. A. Marsh on *Senecio douglasii*.

The species varies considerably as to color, in some the lighter colored scales are more prominent, in others the darker, and in some the elytral disc is more or less uniformly dark but with the declivity entirely light. This species was first called to our attention by a series of specimens collected from nests of the wasp *Eucerceris* sp., by E. G. Linsley and J. W. MacSwain.

When compared with the type species (and only other species in the genus), *D. insignis* Horn, *D. rotundicollis* differs primarily in being a bit larger and more elongate, the prothorax about as broad as long whereas transverse in *D. insignis*, in being more robust and having a greater depth of body, the declivity vertical and in having the setae denser, more erect and rigid. All specimens that I have seen of *D. insignis* have been collected east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Owens Valley or Death Valley while *D. rotundicollis* seems to be restricted to sandy areas in the neighborhood of Antioch, at the upper end of the San Francisco Bay.

A NEW COSSONID BEETLE FROM CALIFORNIA, PROBABLY INTRODUCED

(Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

EDWIN C. VAN DYKE

California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco

While investigating some old driftwood on the sand dunes south of San Francisco, Mr. W. B. Schulz has at various times during the last few years, succeeded in collecting quite a series of specimens of a small cossonid beetle which I consider to be a new species of the genus *Macrancylus*. This is the third species of the genus that I know of: *M. linearis* LeConte from Florida, Texas, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands (for *M. immigrans* [Perkins] is pronounced by Zimmerman to be the same); a species from the Galapagos Islands, the description of which will appear later in my paper on Galapagos Island Coleoptera; and this third species the description of which follows:

Macrancylus franciscanus Van Dyke, new species

Small, linear and subcylindrical, smooth and shining, with forebody rufous and afterbody rufopiceous. Head with sides somewhat parallel, feebly convergent forwards, eyes small, occiput smooth with a few small punctures anteriorly, rostrum cylindrical, minutely, somewhat densely punctured, slightly less than one-half length of head proper and about one-half its width, the entire head about as long as prothorax. Prothorax somewhat less than twice as long as broad, cuneate, sides rounded at base, straight and feebly convergent forwards, disc shining with very fine well spaced punctures posteriorly, somewhat denser towards apex. Elytra about twice as long as broad, one-third longer than prothorax, slightly narrower than base of prothorax, with sides parallel anteriorly, gradually narrowed and rounded at apex; disc evenly convex, with striae finely impressed and finely, closely punctured, intervals flat and about twice as wide as striae. Under surface alutaceous, rather finely, sparsely punctured in front, the abdomen more coarsely and densely punctured. Length, 3 mm., breadth, 0.75 mm.

Holotype (in Calif. Acad. Sciences, Ent.), selected from a series of 44 specimens collected south of San Francisco by W. B. Schulz, on March 6, 1949, and various other dates, from old rotting driftwood. Numerous paratypes are designated.

(Since the above was written, seven specimens have been taken at Drake's Bay, Point Reyes, Marin Co., Calif., May 16, 1952, from beneath driftwood timbers, by Hugh B. Leech.)

When compared with *Macrancylus linearis* LeConte, the type of the genus, this species has been found to be in general more robust, the rostrum much broader and with sides more parallel, entire head much larger, prothorax proportionally shorter, subcylindrical and very feebly convergent forwards, in contrast to a narrow, twice as long as broad and decidedly cuneate prothorax in *linearis*; the pronotal disc very finely, sparsely punctured, rather coarsely so and denser in *linearis* and elytral striae very finely punctured whereas rather coarsely punctured in the other.

Since it occurs in driftwood, it is possible that *M. franciscanus* is an introduced species.
